

Levin	Osborne	Sherwood
Lewis (CA)	Otter	Shimkus
Lewis (GA)	Owens	Shuster
Lewis (KY)	Oxley	Simmons
Linder	Pascarell	Simpson
Lipinski	Pastor	Skelton
LoBiondo	Paul	Slaughter
Lofgren, Zoe	Payne	Smith (NJ)
Lowey	Pearce	Smith (TX)
Lucas	Pelosi	Snyder
Lungren, Daniel E.	Pence	Sodrel
	Peterson (MN)	Solis
Mack	Peterson (PA)	Souder
Maloney	Petri	Spratt
Marchant	Pickering	Stark
Markey	Pitts	Stearns
Matheson	Platts	Stupak
Matsui	Poe	Sullivan
McCarthy	Pombo	Sweeney
McCaul (TX)	Porter	Tancredo
McCollum (MN)	Price (GA)	Tanner
McCotter	Price (NC)	Tauscher
McCrery	Pryce (OH)	Taylor (NC)
McDermott	Putnam	Terry
McGovern	Rahall	Thomas
McHugh	Ramstad	Thompson (CA)
McIntyre	Rangel	Thompson (MS)
McKeon	Regula	Thornberry
McKinney	Rehberg	Tiahrt
McMorris	Reichert	Tiberi
McNulty	Renzi	Tierney
Meehan	Reyes	Turner
Meek (FL)	Reynolds	Udall (CO)
Meeks (NY)	Rogers (AL)	Udall (NM)
Melancon	Rogers (KY)	Upton
Mica	Rogers (MI)	Van Hollen
Michaud	Rohrabacher	Velázquez
Millender-	Ross	Visclosky
McDonald	Rothman	Walden (OR)
Miller (FL)	Roybal-Allard	Walsh
Miller (MI)	Royce	Wamp
Miller (NC)	Ruppersberger	Wasserman
Miller, Gary	Ryan (OH)	Schultz
Miller, George	Ryan (WI)	Waters
Mollohan	Ryun (KS)	Watson
Moore (KS)	Sabo	Watt
Moore (WI)	Salazar	Waxman
Moran (KS)	Sánchez, Linda T.	Weiner
Moran (VA)	Sanchez, Loretta	Weldon (FL)
Murphy	Saxton	Weldon (PA)
Musgrave	Schakowsky	Weller
Nadler	Schiff	Westmoreland
Napolitano	Schmitt	Wexler
Neal (MA)	Schwartz (PA)	Whitfield
Neugebauer	Schwarz (MI)	Wicker
Ney	Scott (GA)	Wilson (NM)
Northup	Scott (VA)	Wilson (SC)
Norwood	Sensenbrenner	Wolf
Nunes	Serrano	Woolsey
Nussle	Shadegg	Wu
Oberstar	Shaw	Wynn
Obey	Shays	Young (AK)
Olver	Sherman	Young (FL)
Ortiz		

NOT VOTING—32

Andrews	Hoekstra	Pomeroy
Boswell	Kind	Radanovich
Brown, Corrine	Kolbe	Ros-Lehtinen
Burton (IN)	Lynch	Rush
Camp	Manzullo	Sanders
Davis (FL)	Marshall	Sessions
Diaz-Balart, L.	McHenry	Smith (WA)
Diaz-Balart, M.	Menendez	Strickland
Doolittle	Murtha	Taylor (MS)
Ford	Myrick	Towns
Gibbons	Pallone	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMMONS) (during the vote). Members are advised 2 minutes remain in this vote.

□ 1912

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of the resolution was amended so as to read: "To congratulate the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the *Discovery* crew of Commander Eileen Collins, Pilot Jim Kelly, Mission Spe-

cialist Charlie Camarda, Mission Specialist Wendy Lawrence, Mission Specialist Soichi Noguchi, Mission Specialist Steve Robinson, and Mission Specialist Andy Thomas on the successful completion of their 14 day test flight to the International Space Station for the first step of the Vision for Space Exploration, begun from the Kennedy Space Center, Florida, on July 26, 2005, and completed at Edwards Air Force Base, California, on August 9, 2005, which historical mission represented a great step forward into the new beginning of the Second Space Age."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I regret that I missed two votes on September 20, 2005. Had I been present I would have voted "yes" on rollcall Nos. 476 and 477.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I was regrettably delayed in my return to Washington, DC, from a meeting with Nicaraguan President Bolaños in Managua, and therefore unable to be on the House Floor for rollcall votes 476 and 477. Had I been here I would have voted "yea" on rollcall vote 476, and "yea" on rollcall vote 477.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 250, MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY COMPETITIVENESS ACT OF 2005

Mr. GINGREY, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 109-227) on the resolution (H. Res. 451) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 250) to establish an interagency committee to coordinate Federal manufacturing research and development efforts in manufacturing, strengthen existing programs to assist manufacturing innovation and education, and expand outreach programs for small and medium-sized manufacturers, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

□ 1915

HONORING TIANNA MADISON

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a distinguished Ohioan, Tianna Madison. In August, Ms. Madison, a graduate of Elyria High School, won the long jump at the World Track and Field Championships held in Helsinki.

A nine-time State champion, Ms. Madison shocked the world when she leaped 22 feet, 7¼ inches to win the title, defeating Russian Olympic silver medalist Tatyana Kotova.

During her senior year in high school, Ms. Madison became only the third athlete in Ohio history to capture four events in a State meet 2 years in a row. The first was another long jumper, Jesse Owens.

At 19, Ms. Madison is one of the youngest-ever world track champions. When asked by the Plain Dealer if she was surprised by her stunning performance, she replied, "I expected it. I prayed about it. I knew it was going to happen. I just did not know which year."

Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to congratulate Tianna Madison on her remarkable achievement.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained and missed roll call vote 471 and 472 on Thursday of last week. Had I been present, I would have voted nay on roll call 471, and nay on roll call 472.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMMONS). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2005, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. GUTKNECHT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. GUTKNECHT addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

EXCHANGE OF SPECIAL ORDER TIME

Mr. OSBORNE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to claim the time of the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. GUTKNECHT).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

COST OF E85 FUEL AND UNLEADED FUEL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. OSBORNE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. OSBORNE. Mr. Speaker, I am certainly a great supporter of the ethanol industry. Ethanol does a great many good things. It reduces our dependence on foreign oil. It reduces the trade deficit, which is certainly a very difficult problem for our economy. It reduces the cost of the farm bill. And it helps the economy, creates roughly 200,000 jobs. And, of course, it also produces more energy than it consumes.

Mr. Speaker, this is something that is widely misunderstood. And I would like to show the chart here, Mr. Speaker, that I think illustrates something

that many people do not realize. For every BTU of energy that goes into the process of making ethanol, you get roughly 1.4 BTUs of energy back.

On the other hand, with gasoline, for every BTU that you put into the input cost into the manufacturing, you get eight-tenths of a BTU back. An MTBE which, of course, is a fuel additive, for every one unit of energy you get sixty-seven hundredths back.

Now the reason for that is that ethanol harnesses the energy of the sun, as corn grows. And so it is a net savings. And so a lot of good things about ethanol, a lot of things that are positive.

However, there are some things that have occurred here recently that are rather disturbing at the present time, and I think that this following chart pretty well illustrates this. We had assumed that since ethanol is made from corn, corn prices are low. In Nebraska recently, the price of a bushel of corn was \$1.54. And a good price would be maybe \$3 a bushel. So corn is very, very low right now. That is the primary ingredient to make ethanol.

We have heard about the refinery capacity being reduced. And that has been a problem that has caused gasoline prices to spike. But ethanol is not dependent, largely, upon the refinery industry.

Fifteen percent of E85 is gasoline. The other 85 percent is ethanol, which is made at an ethanol plant, which is really distributed mostly across the Midwest. So the hurricane had absolutely no effect on most of the cost of ethanol, and yet we find these things to be true.

On August 1 of 2005, in North Platte, Nebraska, the cost of E85, 85 percent ethanol, was just slightly under \$2; \$1.99 a gallon. In Lincoln, Nebraska it was \$2.04. So, pretty close; just a 5 cent spread.

However, by September 19, yesterday, that price had risen dramatically. North Platte was \$2.69 a gallon, which was a 70 cent increase. Lincoln, Nebraska was \$3.09, which was \$1.05.

Again, we understand that there is a shortage of fuel. We realize there are refinery problems. But ethanol should be pretty much insulated from those problems. So it is very difficult for those of us who are fairly close to that industry to understand how in the world we could see those kinds of increases in such a short period of time.

By the same token, the cost of unleaded fuel, with no ethanol in it, actually was cheaper in North Platte and Lincoln by 10 cents and 40 cents a gallon, and this is unheard of, because normally E85 should run 30, 40, 50, even 60 cents a gallon cheaper, because there is a 51-cent tax credit for ethanol because of the fact that it does rely primarily on corn, which is a domestically produced commodity.

So anyway, we are quite concerned about this. We have asked people to look into this. I believe that the Energy and Commerce Committee is will-

ing to take a look at it, the volatility of fuel prices and the fact that this is really very damaging to our economy.

It is very damaging to our farm economy, particularly, and they are the ones that produce the ethanol. So this is really something that is very puzzling and something that we are hoping that Congress, particularly the Energy and Commerce Committee, can get to the bottom of.

ANNIVERSARY OF ASSAULT WEAPONS BAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mrs. MCCARTHY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, just over a year ago, Congress allowed the Federal ban on assault weapons to expire without a floor vote. The ban was allowed to die despite the support of two-thirds of the American people and the support of nearly every police organization in the country. And although he did nothing to help, President Bush even said he supported the ban. But Congress refused to listen to common sense and allowed weapons such as AK-47s and Tec-9s to be available throughout the United States.

Since then, the NRA and its allies in Congress have pursued a radical agenda to weaken our gun laws. In July, the other body passed legislation giving the gun industry unprecedented protections from negligent lawsuits. This legislation will see that negligence goes unpunished.

It will also give the industry no incentive to pursue safety innovations for their products. Had these protections been in place for the auto industry 40 years ago, cars would not have seat belts, air bags, antilock brakes.

The NRA says this law will prevent frivolous lawsuits against the gun industry. But it is a problem that does not exist. Over the past 10 years, over 10 million lawsuits have been filed in the United States. Only 57 have involved the gun industry. And only 12 of those have been ruled frivolous by judges.

The current system works. Frivolous lawsuit against the gun industry are not coming to trial. Also, the NRA has begun a lobbying campaign to convince State legislatures to overturn workplace gun laws. Whether it is at a day care center or school, church or hazardous material plant, the NRA wants employees to come to work armed.

Again, it defies common sense. Guns are already the third greatest hazard in the work field. Seventeen Americans die in the job because of guns each and every week. Instead of dismissing irresponsible business practices and allowing guns in day care centers, Congress should focus on legislation that keeps illegal guns out of the hands of criminals and terrorists.

We need to give gun law enforcement the tools to enforce current gun laws. According to the Department of Jus-

tice, only 2 percent of Federal gun crimes are enforced. I have introduced legislation to improve the National Instant Background Check System, or NICS, to make sure people who are not allowed to own guns cannot access them.

NICS is a database used to make sure potential gun buyers are legally permitted to own firearms. But the system is only as good as the information States provide. Twenty-five States have entered less than 60 percent of their felony convictions into the NICS database.

In 13 States, domestic violence restraining orders are not entered into the NICS system. My bill will require States and Federal agencies to provide the FBI with all relevant records necessary to conduct effective background checks.

The bill estimates a nationwide grant program to allow State law enforcement agencies to update and transmit records for inclusion into NICS.

Another step towards reducing the threat of gun violence is to include individuals on the Federal terrorist watch list in the NICS system. That individuals with known terrorist ties are allowed to buy guns, with no questions asked, represents a serious threat to our homeland security.

Earlier this year, the United States Government Accountability Office issued a report revealing 44 instances of persons listed on Federal terrorist watch lists attempting to purchase firearms from gun shows during a 4-month period in 2004. Thirty-five of these transactions resulted in a successful purchase of a firearm.

Our current law allows our enemies in the war on terror to arm themselves within our own borders. I have introduced legislation to place persons on the Transportation Security Administration's no-fly list into the NICS system. If we do not trust an individual to board a plane, common sense dictates that we should not allow them to buy guns.

Both sides of the gun issue have a vested interest in reducing gun violence. In 2002 alone, guns killed over 30,000 Americans. Each year, gun violence kills more of our children than cancer, pneumonia, asthma, AIDS, and the flu combined.

Studies show gun violence costs our health care system more than \$100 billion a year. Mr. Speaker, we must work together to achieve commonsense solutions to violence, without infringing on the second amendment rights of law-abiding citizens.

UNEQUAL TAXATION HURTS EDUCATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, in a prior existence, I spent eight terms in the Utah legislature and 28 years as a